

The Weekly Enterprise.

Oregon City, Oregon.

Saturday, January 5, 1867.

SCOTT MOUNTAIN.—Scott and Trinity mountains, over which the telegraph line was lately down so long, and at which the mails were delayed, are not easily overcome in times of great storm. They are high, broad and broken—especially Scott mountain—and the practicability of constructing a railroad in that direction is quite problematic. The Calapooia range is easy, in comparison with the Scott and Trinity, and it seems that no railroad line can be laid across of through them, except at enormous cost. The wagon road which leads over Scott mountain, connecting the Rogue river country with Yreka, is about twenty miles in length, and was made at a cost of \$200,000 originally, since which time \$75,000 has been expended in improvements. The road over Trinity mountain, connecting Yreka with Shasta, is eight miles in length, and four years ago had cost \$22,000. These roads were both built by private enterprise, and have been used greatly by freighters and packers, between Red Bluff and the Northern California and Southern Oregon mines. Recently a party on snow-shoes were twelve days in coming from Yreka to Rogue river. The Oregon Railroad, to connect with the California line, must needs go around Scott mountain—and to do this successfully, railroad men are favorable to the adoption of the route of the Central Military Road Company.

DESERTING HIS CONSTITUENTS.—John Morrissey, the Prize fighter, has already signified his intention of deserting his constituents, and what is more strange in this connection, democratic papers express approval of the fact. Morrissey gives as his motive for deserting to become a member of Congress, "that he has one boy who is now twelve years of age, who will have the benefit of the best education this country can afford, and will have better opportunities than I had at his age, to start upon an honorable career. I feel it a duty I owe to him, my only child, to make my record as clear and honorable as possible, that my manhood may atone for the follies and errors of my youth." Quite commendable, surely, but "Johnny" remember that to reward your constituents is a principle of democracy. How will the pimps, dead rabbits, and plug uglies of the Five Points take such a course? They did not elect you for your manhood, but for your democracy.

CONSOLIDATED.—The San Francisco and Pacific sugar refineries have united their interests with those of the Bay refinery, and from this time will work against the importation of sugars from the east. The "sweet" war which has for months waged among the San Francisco refineries will be terminated by this arrangement, although the California refinery will continue entirely independent, as heretofore, making certain grades.

FAVOR THE AMENDMENT.—Ex Governor Magrath of South Carolina, and Ex Gov. Holden of North Carolina, are two of the most notable politicians of the South who favor the constitutional amendment. Both belong to the class who are politically disabled by the third section, and neither has any great strength in his own State, in directing the course of popular sentiment, but it appears that a beginning has been made.

HEAVY MAILS.—The Postmaster General estimates that there will be 17,500,000 lbs of mail matter carried for the year ending June, 1867, between Atchison and Folsom, and that the mail by steamer to San Francisco will be 900,000 lbs.; that to Japan and China 500,000 lbs., and by the United States and Brazil line 550,000 lbs.

BENJAMIN F. DUTELLE.—The New Orleans Tribune advocates the election of Benjamin F. Butler as President in 1868. Were he elected he would make it entirely safe and proper to hold Union Conventions in New Orleans, and throughout the South generally. Schuyler Colfax, of Indiana, would make a most excellent Vice President.

SILK WEAVERS DISTRESS.—There is very great and wide-spread distress among the Lyons silk weavers. The *Said Public* accounts for the distress by showing that the exports in damasked silk have fallen within the space of ten years from 74,000,000 francs to 11,000,000 francs, and it is expected that this year there will be another fall of 4,000,000 francs.

ONCE MORE.—Friend Nolmer of the *Review*, announces that by the 12th he will "again go on deck and take command of that fatal and perfidious bark." We think that if he would dodge some of the quicksands of copperheadism, he might be able to navigate more smoothly.

TAYLOR'S HOTEL.—The *Oregonian* of yesterday states that John S. White, late of the firm of White & Bennett, has purchased the Taylor Hotel and fitted it up in style. White is himself a good liver which is the best recommendation that can be given, that his guests will be served squarely.

JUDGE STRATTON'S SUCCESSOR.—Governor Woods has appointed A. A. Skinner Judge of the 2d Judicial District, vice Judge Stratton deceased. Judge Skinner has long been a resident of Oregon, and has for several years past resided at Eugene.

U. S. COURT.—We see it stated that Judge M. P. Deady, of Portland, will hold the next term of U. S. Court at San Francisco. The Judge will undoubtedly have his hands full, as it is said that the calendar presents an unparalleled number of cases.

OREGON IRON WORKS.—At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Oregon Iron Works, held on Thursday last, the following directors for the ensuing year, were elected. A. C. Gibbs, D. McCully, H. Bloomfield, S. Coffin and W. S. Powell.

The Pacific Railroad.

On the first page of the ENTERPRISE today will be found the material portions of a very interesting correspondence upon the subject of the Union Pacific Railroad. How strangely the contrast to a very few years past. We have in our possession an argument against the Pacific Railroad published in the *Chicago Times*, during the winter of 1861. We quote a paragraph:

"The Pacific Railroad Bill is in great favor, when, if there were common sense or common prudence, or common honesty prevailing in Congress, it would have been indefinitely postponed. The poetry of the Pacific Railroad evaporated some time ago. The greater the experience of the country in the railroad business, the more apparent it becomes that a railroad to the Pacific would not be remunerative in any sense, until demanded by the *very business*, which cannot be until the vast region between the Missouri and California becomes populous, by which time the road will have been built by private enterprise. Now what the government does not interfere. Congress, however, appears to act on the presumption that the Pacific Railroad is one of the *great ideas* of the age, and assumes that resources are abundant for the work. We hear again the old clatter of binding the Atlantic and Pacific coasts together with iron bands and of drawing the commerce of India across the continent. We have already for the transaction of intelligence, and electric wires running to San Francisco, and travel, from one extremity of the country to another by way of steamers and the Panama Railroad is not remarkably difficult. The commerce of India, of course, never flows over several thousand miles of iron rails, while the ocean is open. Doubling Cape Horn with a ship load of the products of the East; is a slight affair, compared with what it would be to double the cape of the Rocky mountains by the same route. The chief excuse now urged for the road, is that it is required for military purposes. This proposition is unworthy of serious consideration, and hardly rises to the dignity of being contemptible."

Now, the journals of the Atlantic States work upon the subject with fever heat, and thoroughly anticipate the wonderful results which must follow the completion of the Pacific Railroad. But recently, in reviewing an address of Dr. Magowan, of San Francisco, upon the rapid changes in commercial currents, which is to divert the trade of Eastern Asia toward these shores, rendering the Pacific States and territories the focus of the globe, we took occasion to remark that the Northern Pacific, as well as the Union and Central—all completed—would be no more than able to perform the business required of them. The statistical part of the *Republican's* correspondence go to confirm that belief.

America is truly the World's highway! New York now communicates with Australia, sooner by twenty-one hours than does London. The steam line by way of Panama takes the Australian mails to New York in thirty-eight days. Formerly it reached the same destination, via India, Suez, and London, in sixty-eight days. The opening of steam communication between the Pacific States and China will be the means of a similar reduction in favor of the American route to Hongkong, thus, at one glance showing the position of this continent on the natural route between Europe and Asia. Generations must elapse before any direct land route from China through Russia to Western Europe can be made available for the purposes of European commerce, and in the mean-time the Orient that can never be diverted.

In our opinion the completion of the route from Salt Lake City to Umatilla, might be made to form a grand connecting link between the Atlantic and the Pacific at least for two or three years before the routes along which work is at present employed from the State of California. To construct this division would be but a trifle with comparison to the task of crossing the Sierras.

THE MARKETS.—We quote from McCracken, Merrill & Co.'s report of December 29th, as follows:

Trade continues dull with little prospect for change the next few weeks. Large quantities of fruit and flour have accumulated awaiting shipment. The teams are running so closely together, as to time leave a large gap between the departure of the last of the three and the arrival of the first. The *Oregonian* arrived last evening, bringing 30 tons merchandise, and the *Montana* and *Pacific* will be freighted for early in the week. The rate of freight per *Oregonian* has been advanced to \$5 90 per ton. This may check the shipment of flour by her, but there is a full cargo of fruit which must go forward. The Flour and Wheat market in San Francisco has been steadily declining since our last, and \$1 60 to \$1 85 may be quoted as the extremes of good milling to extra flour from \$4 75 to \$5 00 per cask, and extra flour from \$5 00 to \$5 25 per cask. Bakers in Portland are paying \$9 to 60 cents for green apples. The last sales reported in San Francisco were \$1 to \$1 75.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.—A man known as Josiah Quintrill, (infamous name in the late history of our country,) keeper of a dead fall in San Francisco, was recently held for his appearance on a charge of robbing a man whom he had first made drunk. After commitment the prisoner attempted self destruction, saying that he had a family in Wisconsin, whom he had rather would hear of his death than disgrace. He was saved through medical skill. San Francisco is evidently intent upon redeeming in part, her lost morality.

TRADE OF THE LAKES.—Sixty years ago there was hardly a craft larger than the Indian canoe on the great lakes of America. In 1841 the lake trade amounted to \$65,000,000, in 1851 to \$300,000,000 in 1861 to \$553,000,000, and it is estimated that in 1871 it will reach the enormous sum of \$1,000,000,000. "Lives there a man with soul so dead," etc.

MISSION MILLS.—The old Mission Woolen Mills, of which Donald McLennan was the original founder, has formed a joint stock company, with increased facilities for extended operations. The new Mission mills began operations last week.

CALIFORNIA STEAMERS.—The steamer *Pacific* left San Francisco for Portland on the 3d. The *Mayana* also leaves for Portland today.

California.

The full extent of damage to our sister State, by the flood of last month, has not yet transpired. It is hoped that it will not reach the aggregate of severly caused by the extensive floods of 1861-'62, although the *Bulletin* thinks, from advices received prior to the departure of the *Oregonian* for Portland, that the damage will equal the remarkable events of those years. The valley interior, above Sacramento as far as Red Bluff, and the valleys of the San Joaquin and the Coast Range are largely submerged. Railroads, wagon roads, bridges, and embankments broken and carried away. Marysville, Sacramento and Stockton are surrounded by vast lakes. Cattle, sheep, horses and swine have been drowned by thousands, and large quantities of grain and hay have been destroyed. Doubtless much damage has been done to mining property in the mountains, where the heavy winds play havoc with flames and the rains with ditches and diggings. Yet after all it is probable that there has not been near so much devastation as accompanied the storms and floods of 1861-'62. The people have been better prepared. Many houses in the valleys had been raised above flood mark, and the cattle had been driven to places of security. The valley towns had raised and strengthened their levees. Sacramento rests secure thus far in her earth works, with a breast of water twenty feet above her general foundation. The floods spread around, but not over her.

California is a most unfortunate State; and yet, it would appear that she is most fortunate. The story of the distress of the storms and floods in 1861-'62 was scarcely told, when in 1863 there was a decrease in her material prosperity of over \$10,500,000 resulting from the drought, and notwithstanding all these things, the total increase in State property values for the years 1864-'65-'66 justify the regard that the year just closed has been one of the most prosperous ever experienced. It is the only year since the gloomy days of the mining exodus, that the State has been able to show a general gain in wealth outside of its commercial metropolis. Re-marking upon this topic, the *Bulletin* says:

"These gratifying facts prove that California has at last entered on a career of permanent prosperity, based on healthy industrial conditions, and that she is gaining in fixed population and developing her varied resources by regular methods. Her new prosperity is partly owing to the settlement of land titles, encouraging the improvement and cultivation of farms, hitherto lying idle or slovenly worked. The construction of railroads, and the great increase in the number of paying quartz mines and mills, have also added to property values in the interior. The gain made by the interior is more remarkable when we reflect that many of the towns have decayed or remained stationary. Diversity of labor and enterprise have inaugurated a new epoch. It is true, also, that a great deal of San Francisco capital has gone into the interior this year, to assist in completing railroads, building quartz mills, opening mines and producing wine, wool and grain. But for this fact the city would show a larger gain and the interior a smaller one. But there is compensation in this, for the gain of the State at large is really the best gain of the city, and both have most to expect from the happy balance of an equal prosperity."

DISFRANCHISE BY THE AMENDMENT.—Gen. Boynton, in a recent letter to the *Cincinnati Gazette*, gives the following figures as an approximation of the number affected by the third section of the Constitutional Amendment:

Table with 2 columns: Category and Number. Includes Rebel Executive and Cabinet (8), Rebel Congress (132), Rebel Legislatures (1,850), State Judiciary, District and Circuit Courts (254), U. S. Judiciary (66), Marshals (52), Postmasters (8,200), Assessors and Collectors (1,000), Light-house establishments (78), Custom-house (84), Left Regular Army (81), Left Navy (20), Sheriff's (636), County Clerks (693), Lawyers, except among Judges (1,100), Clerks in Postoffice, Custom-house (5,000), Justices of the Peace (5,000).

Total of above classes, 29,745. With those who left the navy these figures might be placed at 30,000. In addition some of the classes mentioned were vacated and refilled during the rebellion, though rotation in office has never prevailed in the South to the same extent as with us. Still, to cover this and other classes which do not appear, and which the amendments might be construed to reach, such for instance as those who held Government offices years before the war, the total might be placed at 50,000.

ADDITIONAL BOUNTY CLAIMS.—Applications having been made for the additional bounty by a soldier who had lost his discharge, the proper accounting officer decides that the law forbids the payment of the claim, and that in such cases, however hard it may operate, no authority is vested in any officer of the Government to dispense with a condition which the law has imposed. The 14th section of the act of July 28, 1865, referred to, says "that no claim for such bounty shall be entertained by the Paymaster-General, or other accounting or disbursing officer, except upon receipt of the claimant's discharge papers."

THE NEW YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD.—A recent election of Directors for the New York Central Railroad resulted in the signal defeat of the Corning-Vanderbilt party, and the election of an entire new board. Henry Keep, President; William G. Fargo, Vice President. Nineteen millions of capital stock was represented; the successful ticket had thirteen and a half millions. The control of the road passes out of the hands of the Democratic clique and into the hands of Wall street capitalists.

SOME.—The local of the *Alta* got off a quotation recently from an eminent writer of some hundreds of years since, and then says: "The poetical operator of the telegraph at Yreka could hardly beat that!" Where's Lisle Lester? Alack-a-day.

OREGON.

A rich and extensive ledge of Copper has been discovered near the forks of the Santiam. The *Press* urges Umatilla as the proper point for a distributing office, on the Oregon River. Jacob Jones, of Roseburg, while walking a foot-log across a creek near that place, fell in and was drowned.

The *Oregonian*, given at Turn Verein Hall, Portland, on Tuesday evening, was one of the grandest successes of the kind ever achieved on this coast. The company, composed of the *Olympia* and other places on Puget Sound, as recorded last week, were equally as high at Astoria, and along the Southern coast.

The *Oregonian*, on sailing last Sunday for San Francisco, took \$200,000 in treasure. The price of passage for the trip was placed at \$25 and \$30. The *Oregonian*, on sailing last Sunday for San Francisco, took \$200,000 in treasure. The price of passage for the trip was placed at \$25 and \$30. The *Oregonian*, on sailing last Sunday for San Francisco, took \$200,000 in treasure. The price of passage for the trip was placed at \$25 and \$30.

Mr. H. W. Shipley, of this county, has just completed a flouring mill, built by Government quartz patents. The mill is situated on the Umatilla Indian reservation. It is now in successful operation. Has one run of burrs, with manufacturing capacity of about five hundred barrels of flour daily. It is a fine specimen of the kind, and is supplied with a stout machine and the usual appliances of a custom mill.

One of the bloodiest frays which ever disgraced Oregon business, took place on the morning of December 24th. The *Unionist* has the following particulars: "All went on quietly until about 10 o'clock, when a party of men, led by John Fitzhugh, Sal. Carter, John Hanson, Bob Farabee, and Abe. Crow came in and commenced a riot, while the parties present were peacefully conversing. A crowd of about 200 men gathered around, and a crowd of about 200 men gathered around, and a crowd of about 200 men gathered around."

A SENSATIONAL STORY.—The New York correspondent of the *Springfield Republican*, who is largely given to the manufacture of sensation stories, tells the following:

Speaking of politics reminds me of an incident of the riots of 1863, related to me by an eye-witness. You remember the *Tribune* office had been threatened, and was defended by armed men. The afternoon that Gov. Seymour addressed the mob from the steps of the Astor House, the editor of the *Tribune*, stood in the editorial room window with a telescope rifle aimed at Seymour's head. If the unscrupulous demagogue had said anything to incite the mob, the editor of the *Tribune* was ready to shoot him dead where he stood, and he would have done it beyond question. Fortunately for Seymour, he sought only to conciliate the insurgents, and so escaped with his life. It is now probable that the early politician would have been called a hero, and his ball lodged in his skull, and it may be that his good gun has stopped between him and his natural disposition on that memorable and melancholy day.

HONORABLE RECORDS.—The benefits of an honorable record are shown in the following paragraph from the *Newark Daily Advertiser*, speaking with reference to the appointment of Frederick T. Frelinghuyson to the U. S. Senate, *vide* Hon. Wm. Wright deceased, the *Advertiser* says:

"This is the third Frelinghuyson who has held the position of Senator from the office for three years only, when he resigned on account of ill health. The second of the name was Theodore Frelinghuyson, who was Senator from New Jersey from 1847 to 1853; was subsequently United States Senator from New York, was a candidate for the vice Presidency in 1844, with Henry Clay; was for many years President of the American Bible Society, and finally ended his public life as President of Rutgers College. It is long-forgotten, but it is true, that 'Lives of great men all remind us. We can make our lives sublime—And these very best of great men who profit by the lesson. The dignity of family name—false, when not honorably sustained—can be a hindrance to the progress of the world, and a curse to the race. Our new Senator is one of the few instances where the ambitions and dignities of the name are not burdened in the graves of his fathers. He who has ancestors, in this country, must rise in spite of them."

South of this, depending upon the navigation of the Willamette river, and farm wagon, it is also a corporation. That region of Oregon, so far as it owns a corporate name, is under the dominion of the People's Transportation Company—a sardonic squad of managing and economical old Oregonians, who have their headquarters at Salem. But as I said, in this town, in a business point of view, the O. S. N. Company is a first class power, and its management is of constant observation in business circles. We have often been threatened with the establishment of some rival town on the Columbia at the mouth of the Willamette. But knowing the root which Portland had taken in the soil and business of Oregon, during twenty years' quick and sure success, and knowing that nine-tenths of all the permanent and ever growing interests of Oregon, were to the South of Portland rather than the North and East, I never had much concern about the rival town on the Columbia. But while the navigation of the Columbia and the Willamette below Portland was in the hands of Portlanders, this made insurance doubly sure. But for the past few days there has been a buzz about town to the effect that the Oregon stockholders had voted to locate the office of the company in the month of every business man interested in the Columbia river route. The real facts were not so simple as they seem. But I believe I know the transaction as it took place exactly. The capital stock of the company is \$2,000,000, divided into 4,000 shares of \$500 each. A few days since, as the result of some weeks' negotiation, a wealthy Californian purchased between 1,500 and 1,600 shares of stock. This is all the stock of the company that is now in the hands of any one person. The new owner, a wealthy Californian, has just completed a flouring mill, built by Government quartz patents. The mill is situated on the Umatilla Indian reservation. It is now in successful operation. Has one run of burrs, with manufacturing capacity of about five hundred barrels of flour daily. It is a fine specimen of the kind, and is supplied with a stout machine and the usual appliances of a custom mill.

LET THE PEOPLE REJOICE.—The Salem *Statesman* departed "this life" on last Monday, and is now numbered among the things that were. Born in the year of our Lord 1851, on Thursday the 1st of March (vide McCormick's almanac), it has survived many newspapers of the State, and by the observation of common decency might have lived to a green old age, and ranked with the *Oregonian* as next oldest of Oregon journals. Too much Johnson—a ex-Tailor—was the cause of this death. What else could have been expected? The *Statesman's* dying words leave no other explanation:

"Sixteen years ago," it says, "the publication was begun. The State that was young and feeble then, is striving like a stalwart giant now along the brave pathway of progress, and the dream of the pioneer has culminated in glorious fulfillment. The waste places have become fruitful forests, and fallen and beautiful cities have risen, the hum of commerce rolls along the valley, and the thunder of mighty machinery crashes among the startled echoes of the hills. With every step of progress, the people have become more intelligent, more virtuous, and more patriotic. The *Statesman* has ever been identified, and can claim no inconsiderable honor for the thrift and prosperity so plentifully strewn around us. Always in the front ranks of the press, and in the advocacy of every noble cause, it has scattered the words of goodly counsel, and breathed into every heart the inspiration of confidence and hope."

As for that last hope, for that last "fearless counsel" of the "noble cause"—old concern. But for that we might regret the paper, while now we rejoice at its demise, at the hands of a *Unionist*.

NOTE TO WALTER GATE.—YOU ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED THAT I have entered at the Land Office at Oregon, under the provisions of the Homestead Law, the Lots Nos. 3, 4 and 5 of sec. 12, in T. 1, S. R. 2 E. Lot No. 2 of sec. 7, and Lots Nos. 4, 5 and 6 of sec. 7, T. 1, S. R. 2 E. I hereby give notice to you of my pre-emption filing, and that I will on the 6th day of February, 1867, at the hour of one o'clock p. m., produce testimony in said Land Office, to show that I have forfeited your right to said tract of land by abandoning the same.

REWARD! O'DOR! O'DOR! I warrant my GOLDEN O'DOR to force a beautiful set of Whiskers or Moustaches to grow on the smoothest face in from five to eight weeks. Also, hair restored on bald heads in eight weeks. Priced by the test, in bottles of 25 cents. Price \$1.00 or six for \$5.00, and \$9 per dozen. Sent by any part of California and E. S. sealed and postpaid, on receipt of price. Address, DR. C. BRIGGS, 11.6m) P. O. Drawer 6208, Chicago, Ill.

WONDER!!! The Great Wonder of the World DR. BRIGGS' GREAT EXTRAORDINARY NEW BOOK Just Published, being a Complete Guide for the Great and Most Mysterious Secret of the Vegetable Culture, by which any man or woman, by a study of one or two pages, may obtain a steady income of \$5000 per year, or more, in any part of the world. EMPLOYMENT FOR EVERYBODY, OR HOW TO MAKE MONEY, by embracing Vegetable Recipes for Manufacture of Great Articles in Branch, Demand, and from the sale of which from one Province may be derived \$100,000 per year. The Great Secret revealed. I have collected with great care, labor, and with great expense, many valuable recipes, which are in themselves a splendid fortune to any one with sufficient energy to push them. Most of them have been obtained from England, France, and Germany, the cost of which place them beyond the reach of the public, while the others are entirely new, and have been purchased at a large cost, ranging from \$5 to \$1,000 each. A person of ordinary talent can make from \$5 to \$10 per day, in the manufacture and sale of the articles, by almost any of our recipes. These articles are sold at enormous profits. Why not make them yourself? They are not for sale, for your own use. Even to make them for your own individual use would save you many dollars a year, and materially add to your beauty, health, and well-being. I will send this wonderful Book by mail, postpaid, to any post office of California and U. S., for \$1. Address all orders to DR. C. BRIGGS, 11.6m) P. O. Drawer 6208, Chicago, Ills.

STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—Mr. A. C. Schwatka, Corresponding Secretary of the State Agricultural Society, requests us to publish the following:

The Board of Managers of the Oregon State Agricultural Society are requested to meet at the Library Rooms at Salem, January 15th, at 1 o'clock p. m. for the transaction of business of importance connected with the 25th anniversary of the Society. The time for holding the next annual fair, together with the arrangement of the preliminary lists, will be considered by the Board, at this meeting. Therefore, the friends of the Society are earnestly and cordially invited to attend.

M. E. Chur H.—Morning services at 10 1/2 a. m. Evening services at 7 p. m. I. D. Driver, Pastor.

S. P. A.'s Episcopal Church, the Rev. J. W. Sellwood, pastor. Services on Sunday at 10 1/2 a. m. and 7 p. m. Sunday school at 2 p. m.

Congregational Church.—Morning services at 10 1/2 a. m. Evening services at 7 p. m. P. S. Knight, Pastor.

Legis.—Everybody visiting Portland should not fail to purchase their clothing, gentlemen's furnishings, goods, etc. of Kuhn & Fishel, as they sell at 25 per cent. save on buying of those, which have often been proved, by the entire satisfaction of the public. Kuhn & Fishel have a few more dry goods left which they will sell regardless of cost.

Enlarging.—In the first issue of 1867 Barman Bros. take pleasure in announcing that they have succeeded in obtaining that popular stand on the corner of Front and Morrison, where they will be happy to meet their old friends and to introduce to the public, next, and they still continue at the old stand.

Marriage and obituary, an essay of Warning and Instruction for Young Men. Also, Diseases and Abuses which prostrate the vital powers, with special means of relief. Sent free of charge, in sealed letter-envelopes. Address: Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, 51) Howard Association, Philadelphia, Pa.

The Res Rev. J. C. M. F. G. on the Blood, Strengthening the Nerves, Restoring the Lost Appetite, is FRENCH LAMBURG TEA. It is the best preservative against almost any sickness, if used timely. Composed of herbs only it can be given safely to infants. Full directions in French, Spanish, and German, with every package. TRY IT! For sale at all the wholesale and retail drug stores and groceries. (11) E. M. F. F. Wholesale Druggists, Sole Agent, 410 Clay Street, San Francisco.

New Advertisements. Oregon City Mfg Co. Notice. D. P. THOMPSON ESQ. HAVING RE- turned from the Managing Agency, at Astoria, Oregon, all communications will be addressed to R. JACOB, Managing Agent, Oregon City, January 1st, 1867. (11) W. LAUELSIOR SODA WORKS. BALLARD & P. H. IPS, Proprietors. Dealers in Fine Brandy, English Ale & Porter, Champagne, Cider, Beer, etc. ALSO, Manufacturers of all kinds of Syrups, Soda Water and Ginger Pop. Orders for English Ale and Porter filled in bulk or by the case. (11) W. NOTICE TO WALTER GATE. YOU ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED THAT I have entered at the Land Office at Oregon, under the provisions of the Homestead Law, the Lots Nos. 3, 4 and 5 of sec. 12, in T. 1, S. R. 2 E. Lot No. 2 of sec. 7, and Lots Nos. 4, 5 and 6 of sec. 7, T. 1, S. R. 2 E. I hereby give notice to you of my pre-emption filing, and that I will on the 6th day of February, 1867, at the hour of one o'clock p. m., produce testimony in said Land Office, to show that I have forfeited your right to said tract of land by abandoning the same. JOHN C. CLARK, (11) W. HIGGINS & CO'S Home Manufactured Soap. ON AND AFTER JANUARY 1st, 1867, we will sell our Soap at the following rates, for CASH, only: FAMILY SOAP. Per 100 Boxes, or over, at \$1 45 per Box. 25 " " " 1 20 " " " 25 " " " 1 20 " " " 25 " " " 1 20 " " " CHEMICAL OLIVE. 40 Bars, 38 lbs. 1 30 " " 20 " " " 1 70 " " " WE warrant our Soap to be equal to any other, and to be imported from the best manufactory to be had in any part of the world. HIGGINS & CO. No. 8 Front street, 1 block north of U. S. N. Portland, January 1, 1867. (11) W. \$1000 REWARD! O'DOR! O'DOR! I warrant my GOLDEN O'DOR to force a beautiful set of Whiskers or Moustaches to grow on the smoothest face in from five to eight weeks. Also, hair restored on bald heads in eight weeks. Priced by the test, in bottles of 25 cents. Price \$1.00 or six for \$5.00, and \$9 per dozen. Sent by any part of California and E. S. sealed and postpaid, on receipt of price. Address, DR. C. BRIGGS, 11.6m) P. O. Drawer 6208, Chicago, Ill.

WONDER!!! The Great Wonder of the World DR. BRIGGS' GREAT EXTRAORDINARY NEW BOOK Just Published, being a Complete Guide for the Great and Most Mysterious Secret of the Vegetable Culture, by which any man or woman, by a study of one or two pages, may obtain a steady income of \$5000 per year, or more, in any part of the world. EMPLOYMENT FOR EVERYBODY, OR HOW TO MAKE MONEY, by embracing Vegetable Recipes for Manufacture of Great Articles in Branch, Demand, and from the sale of which from one Province may be derived \$100,000 per year. The Great Secret revealed. I have collected with great care, labor, and with great expense, many valuable recipes, which are in themselves a splendid fortune to any one with sufficient energy to push them. Most of them have been obtained from England, France, and Germany, the cost of which place them beyond the reach of the public, while the others are entirely new, and have been purchased at a large cost, ranging from \$5 to \$1,000 each. A person of ordinary talent can make from \$5 to \$10 per day, in the manufacture and sale of the articles, by almost any of our recipes. These articles are sold at enormous profits. Why not make them yourself? They are not for sale, for your own use. Even to make them for your own individual use would save you many dollars a year, and materially add to your beauty, health, and well-being. I will send this wonderful Book by mail, postpaid, to any post office of California and U. S., for \$1. Address all orders to DR. C. BRIGGS, 11.6m) P. O. Drawer 6208, Chicago, Ills.

Notice to James Crim. HENRY SNYDER having entered at this office, as a pre-emption right, the south-east quarter of sec. 19, town 3, south range 1, east, which entry is in conflict with your pre-emption filing of July 9th, 1859, and our decision allowing said entry having been affirmed by the Commissioner of the General Land Office under date of October 2d, 1866, you are hereby notified that you will be allowed thirty days from this date to appeal from said decision, if you desire to do so. Land Office, Oregon City, Dec. 27th, 1866. OWEN W. WADE, Register. HENRY WARREN, Receiver.

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AUCTION AND COMMISSION

A. B. Richardson, AUCTIONEER! Corner of Front and Oak streets, Portland. AUCTION SALES Of Real Estate, Groceries, General Merchandise and Horses, EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY! A. B. RICHARDSON, Auctioneer.

At Private Sale. English Refined Bar and Bundle Iron; Square and Octagon Cast-Steel; Hoses, Shoes, Files, Raps, Axes; Saws, Slog-Pans, Sheet Iron, B. G. Iron, &c. A Large assortment of Groceries and Liquors. A. B. RICHARDSON, Auctioneer.

TOYS, ALBUMS, WORK BOOKS, DRESSING CASES, AND A GREAT VARIETY OF FANCY Goods for the Holiday! Just received and for sale by WASSERMAN & CO. 42m) 77 Front street, Portland.

WORTMAN & SHEPPARD! CITY BAKERY! MAIN STREET, OREGON CITY. Keep constantly on hand CAKES! PIES! BREAD! And Crockers of all kinds! Orders in this Line will meet with PROMPT ATTENTION!

WORTMAN & SHEPPARD! Also keep on hand all kinds of FAMILY GROCERIES! AND PROVISIONS! STEAMBOAT STORES! And all Articles used for Culinary Purposes!

WORTMAN & SHEPPARD! Sell a fine assortment of LIQUORS AND TOBACCO! By the Case, or at retail! Attention is also directed to the fact that nobody else sells the FAMOUS GLEASON CHEESE! IN SHORT!

Farmers and the public generally, are invited to call at the City Bakery, where the truth will be made apparent that our stock is complete, and our prices reasonable. All kinds of produce taken in exchange for goods. WORTMAN & SHEPPARD, Oregon City, Oct. 1866. (11) E. B. KELLY, DEALER IN PRODUCE, Seasonable Fruit, VEGETABLES, &c. ALSO: FAMILY GROCERIES! Comprising in part SUGARS! TEAS! COFFEE! Canned Sauces! Canned Oysters! SPICES, PICKLES, AND CASE GOODS IN GENERAL! Particular attention is given to the Country Trade, by which I am enabled to furnish City Customers with a Superior Quality of Butter, Fresh Eggs, Poultry, etc.

By strict attention to the retail trade only, I hope to merit a share of the public patronage. Store at the Post Office, Main street, Oregon City. E. B. KELLY.

40,000 SOLDIERS WANTED! IMMEDIATELY! TO MAKE APPLICATION for Bounty due them under Act of Congress, July 25th, 1866, and now about to be adjusted. To Secure an Early Return. Those entitled should make application to me at once, as the claims filed within the period of six months from Oct. 1, 1866, will receive the first attention, and none other shall be paid or considered until all these are satisfied. All Soldiers who entered the service for two or three years, of the war, and have received only \$50 or \$100 are entitled to another similar amount. On or about the 24th day of December, I will dispatch a special Agent to Washington, D. C., to secure the earliest possible payment of these claims. Give your name, Rank, Bounties Patents, Pay for Vouchers, Scrip, Bank Pay, Lost Horses and other Claims will be collected promptly by applying at Oregon Herald Office, or addressing ALBERT M. SNYDER, Government Claim Agent, Portland, Oregon. Information given by mail gratuitously. December 12, 1866. (11) W. Notice to James Crim. HENRY SNYDER having entered at this office, as a pre-emption right, the south-east quarter of sec. 19, town 3, south range 1, east, which entry is in conflict with your pre-emption filing of July 9th, 1859, and our decision allowing said entry having been affirmed by the Commissioner of the General Land Office under date of October 2d, 1866, you are hereby notified that you will be allowed thirty days from this date to appeal from said decision, if you desire to do so. Land Office, Oregon City, Dec. 27th, 1866. OWEN W. WADE, Register. HENRY WARREN, Receiver.

Every man's vegetable Pain-killer. As an internal remedy has no equal. In cases of Cholera, Summer complaint, Dyspepsia, Dysentery, Asthma, it cures in one night, by taking it internally and bathing with it freely. It is the best liniment in America. Its action is like magic, when externally applied to bad sores, burns, sc